

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 24.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1896.

N. 49.

We Have It...



The very thing in Silverware or Jewelry for a Present. New Goods have been coming in all this week, and Monday we will open up another lot. The designs are choice and the prices right.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.

THE JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

THE WESTSIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
ARRIVED.



Fer Rosalie to-day, eleven (11) cases, many days overdue. A great direct importation.

The Shipment of the Season.

Newest and Very Latest

Winter Coats and Capes.
Costumes and Dresses.

UMBRELLAS!

Everything new in this line—40 dozen to choose from.

This about completes our winter-buyings for these branches. We invite you to come early and see the greatest and best showing in our history.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

Hunting for Game.



That little indicator in his hand points to 117 Government Street, where all is game for close buyers. Any day you can start up a covey of them and bag a bunch of birds, or a closed season, and you will only find for not finding our shots on the wing.

Sugar is down an eighth. You can get 20 lbs for \$1.

Flour up again. Hungarian \$1.45; Snowflake \$1.15.

Don't forget our Blend Tea at 20c. is a colic-cutting.

Our Golden Blend at 40c. you can't match for Piss.

Keep your eye on Six Tins of Vegetables for 45 cents.

Maple Syrup that reminds you of the old sap trough.

Sole Agents for Morgan's Fresh Oysters.

Dixi H. Ross & Co. Government Street.

To the Public

We, the undersigned, Merchant Tailors of the City of Victoria, do hereby declare that we never had and do not now employ Chinese or Japanese labor in any capacity in the manufacture of garments, or in any capacity whatsoever in connection with our business.

This statement is rendered necessary in view of the fact that certain interested persons are circulating false statements to the effect that the white Merchant Tailors of the City are employing Chinese and Japanese labor in the manufacture of garments.

Such assertions, when touching any of the undersigned Merchant Tailors, are absolutely false in every particular.

WALTER D. KINNAIRD, A. GREGG & SON,
J. T. BURROWS, CAMPBELL & CO.,
THOMAS BROS & GRANT, T. W. WALKER & CO.,
CREIGHTON & CO., R. J. MATTHEWS,
J. McCORKELL, SPRINKLING BROS.,
R. ROBERTS.

"PIN YOUR FAITH"

TAMILKANDE TEA

This brand is a blend of Ceylon Darjeeling and Breakfast Congou—the choice growth of three countries.

Tell IT
AND TELL YOUR FRIENDS.

AT ALL GROCERS' S

Tamilkande Tea Co., MONTREAL.

Simon Leiser & Co. Agents, Victoria.

And You Will
Not Be...
Disappointed.

50,000 SHARES IN

NOVELTY

GOLD MINING COMPANY
Sold in Toronto in two weeks at 10c. The price is now raised in that city to 15c. This property is in the company of all the best mines on

RED MOUNTAIN, ROSSLAND

We have 3,200 shares at the old price, Ten Cents.

The shares in the BRITISH CANADIAN

GOLD FIELDS COMPANY

are selling rapidly, and the Company will soon raise the price to 15 or 20 cents. It is possible they may be taken off the market altogether. Price for a few days, 10 cents.

HERBERT CUTBERT, Western Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Small furnished house by reliable party; no children; state rent. Address "House," Times office. Oct 27-11

WANTED—To purchase a buggy or phaeton in good repair; must be a bargain. Apply at the office.

FOR SALE—Fourteen acres land three miles from city; all fenced and cleared; frontage on a large stream and other buildings; just the place for a farm, stock and poultry. Would lease if suitable tenant offers. Address T. R. Ellis, 208 Fort Street.

COAL—\$5 per ton delivered; weight guaranteed. Munn, Holland & Co., 24 Broad street.

NOTICE—All persons desiring to make inquiries concerning pleasure boats given for enlargement to the Keweenaw Art Co., 20 Steeple, will receive prompt information by addressing the firm at 315 Third street, Seattle, Wash.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite the Driard.

FOR SALE—The good rights of 207 acres on Powder Island. The land for sale in portions or en bloc. H. J. Robertson, Times office.

SAUSAGE.

We supply no stores in the city. Our superior Cambridge Sausage is to be had only at our own store, 83 Government street.

BETTY & CO.

Municipal Notice.

To-morrow will be the last day but THREE for paying taxes, to entitle persons to a rebate of one-sixth.

CHAS. KENT, Treasurer, Oct 23.

VICTORIA THEATRE

A Grand Operatic Treat.

ONE COMMENCING WEEK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26

Grau's Opera Co.

At People's Prices:

25c, 50c, and 75c.

Presenting \$1.50 production of comic opera

TO-NIGHT:

"Fra Diavolo"

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

Large and Powerful Chorus. Grau's Own Orchestra.

NOTICE.

Notices are hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on the second Wednesday in the month of December next, application will be made by the holder of the necessary permit now granted on the 3rd floor of this building by the Mayor for the transfer from Simon Leiser to Dora Voss of the retail liquor license issued under subsection 6 of section 20 of the Municipal Licensing Act, 1890, for the premises known as the Queen's Hotel, situated at the corner of Storck and Johnson streets, in the City of Victoria, may be ratified and examined, and such license may be transferred to the said Dora Voss.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1896, at the City of Victoria.

WALTER D. KINNAIRD, Dr. T. J. Jones, associated with Dr. T. J. Jones, where all operations will be performed in a skillful manner. Crownbridge work a specialty.

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WALTER D. KINNAIRD, Dr

SEAL COMMISSIONERS

Washington Correspondent Pretends to Know What Commissioners Will Report.

Admits That the Action of the Company Caused a Depletion of Sealeries.

Washington City, Oct. 27.—The expert commission which was appointed by the direction of congress to visit the seal islands and make a scientific inquiry into the condition of the seal herds of the North Pacific and Behring sea, has returned to this country, and their report is now nearly complete, awaiting the chamber for a credit of \$100,000 francs for the expense attending the reception of the Czar and 1,000,000 francs for the expenses of the Chalons review.

CHALLEME-LACOUR . . . DEAD.

Formerly President of the Senate and Foreign Minister.

Paris, Oct. 26.—Paul Armand Challeme-Lacour, formerly president of the Senate, ambassador to London, and minister of foreign affairs, is dead. He was born at Avranches on May 10, 1827, studied in the Lycee of St. Louis in Paris, entered the normal school in 1846 and was first in competition for graduation in philosophy in 1848. He was as a professor to the Lycees of Pali and Limoges and was arrested after the coup d'etat of the Third Napoleon, against whom he took up arms, was imprisoned and banished, going first to Belgium and then to Switzerland, where he became professor of French literature in the Pantheon of Zurich. He wrote for many French reviews and other periodicals. He was elected to the Senate in 1873, and was sent as ambassador to Switzerland. Later he represented France at the Court of St. James. He was chosen by M. Ferry as minister of foreign affairs. He was a member of the French Academy.

On one point of the utmost importance both sets of commissioners appear to be in agreement, namely, that without reference to the causes which have brought the seal herds to the present alarming depleted condition, the further operations of pelagic sealers will prove disastrous, and threatens to exterminate the seals. This is a most important concession on the part of the British, as in the correspondence which led up to the reference of the question to those expert commissioners, Lord Salisbury's contention has been that the seal pirates inflicted little or no damage on the herds, as compared with the losses sustained through the annual killing of seals on the Pribilof islands by the North American Seal Company.

It is true that the Canadian and British experts were inclined to believe that the present condition of the herds was in a large measure chargeable to the operations of the seal company in 1889, and prior years, when they were permitted to kill as many as 100,000 seals annually on the islands. As the commissions will report independently, it cannot be known yet. The American commissioners would favor a total suspension of pelagic sealing, if possible, and while it is hardly probable that the British would be willing to concede this much, it is believed they may be disposed to recommend further restrictions upon pelagic sealing either by extending the boundaries of the closed season, lengthening the closed season, or both.

The Russian and Japanese governments, having seals of their own to protect, are interesting themselves on our side of the case. The commissions paid a visit to the Russian Commander islands as well as the Japanese islands, in pursuit of their inquiry. A Russian representative is already in the United States to follow up the matter, and with the active co-operation of these governments in our behalf, it is hoped the British will be disposed to consent to further restrictive measures, particularly as the time is now ripe, owing to the almost total failure of the pelagic sealers to make paying catches the past summer.

NINE PERSONS KILLED.

Two Passenger Trains on the St. Louis & Frisco Road Collide.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—Shortly before 10 o'clock Sunday morning two passenger trains on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, going in opposite directions, collided nearly opposite Windsor station, about 30 miles from this city, instantly killing nine persons and injuring 21.

The killed are all of St. Louis. Their names are: Adolph Holtz, engineer of the accommodation train; Charles McDaniel, Conrad Knutz, C. C. Bierens, H. T. Hall, B. T. Hall, Barney McKenna, in charge of the refreshments; Miss Maud McKenna, aged 11, his daughter and John Cartwright.

Twenty-nine persons were more or less injured, but at a late hour it is thought that none of them will die. The injured are: Fred Lange, St. Louis, internal injuries; David Gorrety, St. Louis, head cut and legs bruised; J. E. Biddle, St. Louis, hips and legs injured; Charles Milne, St. Louis, scalp wounded; Frank Hasler, St. Louis, late of Springfield, Mo., sprained on the excursion train; spinal cord injured and hurt internally; Mrs. J. B. McDaniel, St. Louis, slightly injured; George Wolfe, of Kirkwood, conductor of the suburban train, hips injured and legs bruised; Robt. Mulholland, of Spring Park, brakeman on suburban train, slightly injured; Geo. Atwood, St. Louis, conductor on suburban train, slightly injured; Joseph Dryden, Spring Park, late of an excursion train, spinal fractured and badly scalded; Fred Miller, Valley Park, fireman on suburban train, legs injured and body bruised; A. K. Smith, Valley Park, baggageman on suburban train, head cut and hand and arms injured; Mrs. A. K. Smith, Valley Park, injured by shock; Matt Wapplehorst, Valley Park, slightly injured; Peter Hill, St. Louis, face cut and badly bruised; Robt. Langen, Wm. Suter, Henry Larborg, Louis Hunt, H. McMichael and Mrs. Rose Hill, all of St. Louis, more or less injured.

The collision occurred between the second section of the excursion train bound west and the Frisco Valley Park accommodation. The accident seems to have been the result of disobedience or neglect of orders on the part of the excursion crew, who should have remained at Spring Park for orders and to let the accommodation train through.

To My Life's End.

Old age brings on many aches and pains which must be looked after if health is to be maintained. This depends more than anything else on the kidneys. "I am 55 years old," writes A. Dunn, former Antisville, Ont., "and have had kidney trouble five years. My son advised Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I obtained immediate relief. I shall use them to my life's end." You will find Chase's Pills equally effective for that same back.

THE PARIS COUNCIL

Presents Accounts for Entertaining the Czar and Czarina.

London, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris reports that the municipal council has been opened and that it has re-elected its former officers, including the vice-president, M. Landrin, who signed the Socialist manifesto denouncing the Czar. This dispatch also states that the government will ask the chamber for a credit of £100,000 francs for the expense attending the reception of the Czar and 1,000,000 francs for the expenses of the Chalons review.

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TYNAN RETURNS.

He Arrives in New York and Does Some More Talking.

New York, Oct. 26.—P. J. Tyner, the alleged "No. 1" of the Phoenix Park murderers, was a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamship Saale, which arrived this evening from Bremen via Cherbourg. Mr. Tyner being seen at Quarantine said that he naturally hesitated to talk for publication, even in this country, as it was possible that any utterances by him might compromise others and perhaps those who had been kind to him. He refused to discuss the purpose of his visit to Europe, but he emphatically said that his mission was entirely successful. He ridiculed the reported cleverness of the Scotland Yard detectives and said he had been under their nose a dozen of times without being suspected. He had also visited Gibraltar.

He said that it was owing to some carelessness while in a certain city that the detectives began to suspect him. He refused to say what city it referred. His treatment in the French prison was exactly the same as that accorded other prisoners, but he had the privilege of sending to the canteen for his meals, etc. The sub-prefect and all the attaches were very much interested in him and warmly espoused his cause. After his release he went to Paris for a short stay to recuperate. His health is good, and he looked to be about 48 years old. He is clean shaven except for a jet black moustache, and talks with the air of an educated man. He will go at once to his home in Andover, Paris to see his wife and eight children.

The Chief Organ of the Body.

When Rebellious and Out of Order Paine's Celery Compound is Your Only Hope

It Brings Comfort, Happiness and Health.

Too few recognize the fact that the stomach is the chief organ of the body. When this great and guiding organ is out of order, every other organ depending on it for nourishment is affected by sympathy. So long as digestion is properly performed, and healthy fluids secreted from the food, the body is nourished. When the stomach is inactive the system is impoverished, and disease rapidly develops.

If your stomach is rebellious and out of gear, be assured your whole system will soon give evidence of trouble, and your life will be a miserable one.

When you suffer the tortures of indigestion and dyspepsia, just remember that Paine's Celery Compound has brought ease, comfort, happiness and health to thousands in the past. This marvellous and wonder-working medicine when used for a short time restores perfect digestion, and gives to every organ new life and activity.

Thousands of the strongest testimonies are on file from our best Canadian people testifying to the efficacy of Paine's Celery Compound in cases of stomach trouble that could not be cured by any other medicine. These letters of testimony can be inspected at any time.

It is folly, dear reader, to continue in suffering from dangerous stomach trouble. One bottle of Paine's Celery Compound may suffice to give you freedom from pain and misery; one single bottle has often banished the dreaded enemy forever. Your neighbors and friends have been cured by Paine's Celery Compound. Do not delay its use in your own case.

Fancy cushions, also a large stock of uncoated cushions in six different sizes at Weiler Bros.

Hunting knives, pocket knives, table cutlery, razors and shears at Foss', Govt. street. See our razor strops.

WALTER H. GIBSON

25 Pandora St., Victoria, B. C.

General Importer and General Advertising Distributor for Above and Surrounding Countries. I refer by permission to the Canada and United States Advertising Agency, London, Canada.

Bicycle playing cards—first quality, not second quality—25 cents per deck. Morris' Colonial block.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Changes for standing advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a.m. of the day the "Change" is desired to appear.

Chat H. Fletcher

For Infants and Children.

SIR ALBERT SASSON DEAD.

Head of the Banking Firm of David Sasson & Company.

London, Oct. 26.—Sir Albert Abdulla Sasson, Bart., K.C.S.L., was born at Bagdad, in 1818, and settled with his father in Bombay in 1822. He received a European education, and on the death of his father, succeeded to the leadership of the great banking and mercantile concern of David Sasson & Co., founded by his father. During his career in India he distinguished himself by the munificence with which he promoted charitable undertakings and public works. In 1873 the Queen conferred the honor of knighthood on Sir Albert, and in November of the same year the corporation of London presented him with the freedom of the city. Sir Albert Sasson was the first Anglo-Indian upon whom this distinction was bestowed.

In 1867 he had been appointed companion to the Star of India, and a year later he became a member of the Bombay legislative council. He distinguished himself by the magnificence of the entertainment he offered the shah of Persia when that potentate visited England.

ASTOR ATTACKS ROSEBERRY.

Motive of the Articles Published in Pall Mall Gazette.

London, Oct. 26.—While most of the Tory and Union Liberalist newspapers have united in praising Lord Rosebery for his renunciation of the leadership of the Liberal party, now in opposition commanding his action in the matter as statesmanlike and patriotic. W. W. Astor's Pall Mall Gazette, which has all along been one of the staunchest supporters of the Salisbury administration, has gone out of its way to heap abuse upon the ex-premier. It has gone far beyond even the London Chronicle and other ultra-radical organs in the bitterness of invective with which it has assailed the writer of Lada and of Sir Vito. This strange course of the American multi-millionaire's newspaper has created much comment here, and is attributed very generally not so much to political considerations as to the causes of a more intimate, and romantic character. The fact is that people here see in Lord Rosebery a very dangerous rival to William Waldorf Astor's pretensions to the hand of Princess Victoria of Wales, and regard the attack of the Pall Mall Gazette upon the earl as part of the contest between the Astor millions on one side and the Rothschild millions on the other for the heart of the unmarried daughter of the British heir apparent.

AN IMMENSE DEAL.

Canadian-American Syndicate Looking for Other Street Railways.

Cleveland, Oct. 26.—The purchase of many street railway systems in Europe by an international syndicate of capitalists, the scope of which was outlined in a recent Associated Press dispatch from St. Louis, is the greatest business enterprise now on foot in the world. Additional information on the subject has been obtained from a gentleman who is financially interested in the success of the syndicate's operations. The Americans at the head of the enterprise are James Ross and a Mr. McKenzie, of Montreal. Mr. Ross is immensely wealthy, is a director in the Bank of Montreal and is heavily invested in the Northern Pacific railway and Canadian street railroads. It is stated that there are a number of Americans on this side of the Canadian line who have become wealthy as street railroad operators; also a number of English, German and Dutch bankers, as well as the great houses of Rothschild. These gentlemen find the street railroads of Europe where those of America were ten years ago. They see abundant opportunity to make a great deal of money by bringing them up to the present American standard. As motive power, compressed air will be used. Compressed air has been the motive power on a Paris railroad for the last fifteen years, but its complete success was prevented by inability to obtain reservoirs which would sustain for any length of time the great pressure needed. An American named Kellogg has invented a seamless tube which will hold air at a pressure of 5,000 pounds to the square inch, and it was mainly this fact that led to the formation of the syndicate.

A MESSAGE TO MEN.

Proving That True Honesty and True Philanthropy Still Exist.

If any man who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from youthful folly, excesses or overwork, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially and free of charge the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

I have nothing to sell and therefore want no money, but as I know through my own experience how to sympathize with such sufferers, I am glad to be able to assist any fellow being to a cure.

I am well aware of the prevalence of quackery, for I myself was deceived and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but I rejoice to say that I am now perfectly well and happy once more and am therefore therefore to make this certain means of cure known to all.

If you will write to me you can rely on being cured and the proud satisfaction of having been of great service to one in need will be sufficient reward for my trouble. Absolute secrecy is guaranteed.

Geo. Atwood, of Western Ontario, is my patient, of W. G. Currie, residing near Windsor. His health was seemingly completely destroyed through a grippe. No medicine did him any good.

"To three bottles of Nervine," he says, "I attribute my restoration to health and strength."

Neither man or woman can enjoy life when troubled with liver complaint.

This was the sentiment and feeling of W. J. Hill, the well-known bairn of Bracebridge.

"I was so bad," says he, "that one of my medical attendants said that I was dying, but thank God, I am not dead yet."

From the first few doses I took of Nervine I commenced to feel better, and am to-day restored completely to my usual health."

A resident of the Maritime Provinces, in the person of S. Jones of Sackville, N.B., says:

"I was advised," he says, "to take South American Nervine, and must say I do believe that if I had not done so I would not be alive today."

Nervine space is too valuable to permit of further additions to these earnest words of testimony from those who know just what they are talking about.

In the common language of the day, they have been there, and are speaking from the heart.

The dozen or more witnesses that here speak have their counterparts by the hundreds, not only in the province of Ontario, but in every other section of the Dominion.

South American Nervine is based on a scientific principle that makes a cure a certainty, no matter how desperate the case may be.

It strikes the life blood of the whole system.

It is not a medicine of patch-work, but

is complete and comprehensive in its

action.

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

W. J. R. Cowell,

(B.A. F.G.S.)

Mining Engineer and Assayer,

25 Broad Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Victoria Loan Office,

133 GOVERNMENT ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Business strictly confidential.

Private entrance, Pandora street.

F. Landsberg, Prop.

P. O. Box 600.

Belleville Street, between Yates and Johnson streets, Victoria, B.C.

Tenders Wanted.

WARD RE-DIVISION.

Alderman Merchant's By-Law to Re-divide the Wards Passes Its Third Reading.

An Application for aid Received From the Maternity Home Committee.

The board of aldermen met yesterday evening at the city hall, all the members being present. A communication was received from Mrs. D. W. Higgins, president of the maternity home, who asked that the city council donate \$250 to pay off the indebtedness of the home. Unless that sum was forthcoming, the letter said, the home would have to be closed.

Ald. Humphrey moved that it be referred to the finance committee.

Ald. Merchant, in seconding the motion, said that he thought the matter should be referred to the Jubilee hospital, as it was his opinion that the work could be carried on in conjunction with their work. The motion was carried and the matter was referred to the finance committee.

W. P. Winsby, tax collector, wrote asking that ten cents be paid him for each dog caught unlicensed, and that suitable accommodation be made at the market half for lodging the dogs until the poundkeeper took charge of them.

Referred to the pound committee.

A. C. Charlton wrote on behalf of the Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist church, inviting the council to attend a social that society proposed holding on November 3rd at the Old Men's home.

The invitation was accepted with thanks.

In respect to Point Ellice bridge the city barrister wrote advising the corporation, in view of the appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Drake now pending, not to make any agreement whatever with the street railway company.

The letter was received and filed.

City Engineer Wilmet was authorized to sell a flushing syphon to the government at cost price.

An appropriation of \$211 was passed to pay the costs in the late injunction proceedings in the matter of Point Ellice bridge.

The street committee's report recommended the building of a sidewalk on Kingstone street; also the building of a five-foot sidewalk opposite the first lot on the north side of Menzies street.

The report was adopted.

The report of the fire wardens, among other things, recommended that Foreman Hines be instructed to engage a substitute to fill his place while he was sick at his own expense. That another hydrant be placed on the grounds at the Jubilee hospital, and that C. W. T. Pier get \$5 for his search for his boat after it was used by Mr. Conlin.

The report of the cemetery committee said that the committee were of the opinion that the land offered for sale by Lee & Fraser between the cemetery and St. Charles street should be acquired for cemetery purposes, but on account of the lack of funds they would not recommend the purchase being made at present. L. H. Fullagar wrote to them saying that the charges for lots were too high, and asking that a reduction be made. The committee said they could not agree to the reduction. For the prevention of land slides on the east side of the cemetery they recommended an expenditure of \$50, and a similar amount for the purpose of a general clean-up.

It was moved by Ald. Tiarks that the council resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the by-law authorizing the corporation to raise the sum of \$150,000 in order to build a steel and stone bridge at Point Ellice, this sum being the engineer's estimate for the building of a bridge as required by the public works department.

Ald. Merchant was of the opinion that it would be better to put it off for another week that more definite information might be received from the city engineer, who is now getting the soundings at Point Ellice.

Ald. Humphrey said that when the minister of public works arrived here and saw the place where the bridge was to be built he would no doubt alter his mind as to the kind of bridge needed.

Ald. Glover wanted to have the matter attended to immediately, as he said they had pledged themselves to put it before the people not later than December 12th.

A resolution was carried that the council go into committee of the whole to consider the matter on Monday next.

The council, still sitting in committee, then took up the by-law of Ald. Merchant respecting a re-division of the wards.

A new section to the by-law was then moved by Ald. Partridge, that before the by-law was passed it be brought before the municipality and the judgment of the electorate be asked for upon it.

The by-law, the mayor said, if brought before the people, would require a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled.

Ald. Williams said that if the by-law was introduced in its present form it would be no end of trouble. The central ward, he said, was cut up most irregularly; in fact it was like the letter Z. He thought the matter was merely a "political dodge." If it were introduced for the benefit of the city, he said, he would certainly vote for it.

Ald. Cameron said these arguments against the by-law were now becoming stale. The area of the land is the same and the property assessed the same in the new division of the wards, although the lines might not be perfectly straight. It was compulsory, he said, that they re-divide the wards when it was the case that in one ward there was \$10,000 worth of property more than there was in another.

Ald. Merchant then wanted information re the "political dodge." He wanted to know in what political circles it was.

Ald. Glover said that if any of the gentlemen opposed to the by-law could prove to him that the by-law was a "political dodge" he should certainly vote against it; until then, however, he would vote for it.

Ald. Humphrey said he did not object to the matter going before the people, that they might pass judgment upon it, but he strenuously objected to the ma-

jority necessary to be obtained being placed at three-fifths of the votes polled.

Ald. Partridge's motion was lost on the following division:

For—Ald. Williams, Partridge, Wilson and Tiarks—4.

Against—Ald. Glover, Cameron, Merchant, Humphrey and Macmillan—5.

The mayor said he would vote for the resolution, but this would not carry it. He declared it lost. He was in favor of hearing the voice of the people in the matter.

Ald. Partridge then moved instead that the by-law be not enforced until the 1st of February next, so that the mind of the electorate might be ascertained regarding it.

Ald. Merchant then rose and said that he believed the inequality of the wards to be an injustice, and the by-law was to remedy that injustice. Why, even the champion of corruption, he said, the Coldest newspaper, has not advanced anything against it. If it is right, why then vote for it. If wrong, vote it down at once.

Ald. Wilson was of the opinion that the citizens would not favor any redistribution of the wards; they would rather abolish them altogether.

This motion was also lost on the same division.

A motion was then put and carried that the council rise and report the by-law complete.

The council having resolved, Ald. Partridge moved his resolution that the by-

NIMROD AND HIS ALIAS.

Everything comes to him who waits, and if Prof. Sayce be well justified in what he has written from Assouan, in Egypt, historical justice is about to be done to everybody's old friend Nimrod. Hitherto it has always been doubtful whether this ancient sportsman was or was not a veritable personage; but the learned professor is now of opinion that he has found the name of the Mighty Hunter surely and safely registered in the cuneiform inscriptions.

If it be as stated, the full name of Nimrod was Nazi Muruda the Kasun, and he lived at Babylon about fifty years before the date of the Exodus, a contemporary of the father of that Assyrian king who restored Nineveh and founded Calah. Nazi Muruda is near enough to "Nimrod" to have been quite possibly the true appellation of this famous person when he was to use the American phrase, "in hum." Arabic scholars can never have failed to notice the similarity between the Mighty Hunter's title and the word "Nimr," which means a tiger.

Any further particulars from the same erudite quarter will, of course, be very welcome to us in the west, particularly when a new club has lately been started in London bearing Nimrod's name. At the same time we are bound by faithful scholarship to point out that, like many another sporting man, the intimate character of Nimrod may not

beget pain—"Heaven," as D'Herbelot remarks, "desiring to punish by one of the smallest of its creatures the tyrant who had called himself lord of all."

We grieve to recall these legendary particulars at a moment when history appears inclined to furnish us with the unexpected revelations as regards this prototype of the sporting world. Most sportsmen are sportsmanlike, and we must not readily believe, at least until Prof. Sayce has concluded his researches, that the earliest M. F. H. in the world and keenest pursuer of his game could lightly do anything derogatory to the conduct of a true lover of the chase.—London Telegraph.

"NERVING" A HORSE.

The operation of "nerving" a racer has attracted considerable attention of the metropolitan veterinaries lately, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. The operation is one of ill-repute, and consists of the disconnection of the nerve of the affected limb, leaving the flesh below the severed locality without the slightest feeling, so that it might be amputated and the animal not feel the slightest pain.

"Nervining" is not a practice that owners like to follow or veterinary surgeons care to sanction; but when a valuable runner goes lame and all other treatment fails, which is frequently the case, there is only one or two things to be done—either "nerve" the limb or retire

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL TRAIN.

The Russian imperial train consists of eleven immense carriages, and its weight is upwards of 450 tons. There is a corridor connection throughout, with a complete system of electric bells, and the electric light illuminates the train both inside and outside. The two kitchen carriages are in front while the luggage-vans are at the back. The Emperor's two saloons are placed in the centre of the train. The drawing room has furniture of walnut wood, upholstered in pompadour blue and white, and the walls are hung with rose silk. The dining room which is hung with chamois cloth and upholstered in Russa leather, contains a well stocked book case and a large writing table. The Emperor's bedroom is hung with salmon color, while that of the Empress is sumptuously furnished in light blue satin. There are dressing rooms and bath rooms and a smoking carriage. The train travels at the uniform rate of thirty-five miles an hour during the day, and 22 miles an hour from 11 at night until nine in the morning. The carriages are so constructed that jolts are unknown, the motion being almost imperceptible.

—We ask your inspection of our stock of blankets. We consider our line the best value we have ever handled. Weller Bros.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieves all the troubles including aches, pains, &c., of the head and neck, &c., Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Sides, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing that disease, &c., &c., while they also correct all disorders of the stomach. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Acne they would be almost priceless to those suffering from this distressing complaint; but for those who complain of headache, &c., here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. Buy after all sick-head.

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we can help you best. Our pure cure is white others do nothing.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are non-poisonous and do not grip or purge, but by their specific action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; live for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MFG. CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE
SYRINGE OF
HEALTH

The "Pri-mo"—appreciated by the profession

Book about it here.

ALPHA RUBBER CO.
Manufacturers of Fine Rubber Goods
335 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Sequah's Remedies...

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
YOUR CHEMIST.

Take No Substitute.

DON'T FORGET THESE
REMEDIES HAVE BEEN
PROVED TO BE SUPERIOR
TO ANY OTHER.

Publicly Tested
AND PROVED TO BE SUPERIOR
TO ANY OTHER.

Sold by all Chemists and druggists
from Langley & Henderson Bros.

All Ladies

Know that to make a cake good baking powder and the finest flavoring extracts are necessary. GOLDEN WEST extracts and baking powder are absolutely pure. All good grocers keep them. They are the best.

WING ON,

MERCHANT, COMMISSION AGENT
and INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

26 Cormier Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Dancing Class

Opened at M. C. WINN'S Dancing Academy, Alhambra Hall, Yates Street. Dancing classes Monday and Thursday evening. Social on Wednesday evening. Music by the Mandolin Club. Admission to social, gents 25 cents; ladies free. 619-1m

AUCTION SALES.

By Order of the Mortgagors.

Important Sale of First-Class Business Properties
in the City of Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. J. S. Rankin, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction, at his Auction Rooms, in the Thompson-Ogle Block, 823 Hastings street, Vancouver, B.C., on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, day of NOVEMBER, 1896, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

I. The sale of lot 14, in block 6, part of old Granville Townsite, now the City of Vancouver.

This property fronts 90 feet, or thereabouts, on Water street, and is covered with the warehouse and residence now, or lately occupied by Messrs. Major & Edridge. The buildings are of brick and stone, and are well adapted for a large business.

They comprise three stories and a basement, with cold storage and plant and machinery for the manufacture of flour, meal, &c., &c.

At the rear of the building is a siding connecting with the C.P.R. company's line.

2. Lot 7, in block 23, subdivision of district 31, City of Vancouver.

This property is situated on Hastings street, between 10th and 11th, and is in close proximity to Moore's Jones, the hardware concern, and the Belmont block, and its position is second to none in the city for the erection of business premises in the city.

3. Lot 11, in block 23, subdivision of district 31, City of Vancouver.

This property fronts 90 feet, or thereabouts, on the corner of 10th and Hastings streets, and is in close proximity to Moore's Jones, the hardware concern, and the Belmont block.

4. Lot 12, in block 23, subdivision of district 31, City of Vancouver.

This property fronts 90 feet, or thereabouts, on the corner of 10th and Hastings streets, and is in close proximity to Moore's Jones, the hardware concern, and the Belmont block.

5. Lot 13, in block 23, subdivision of district 31, City of Vancouver.

This property fronts 90 feet, or thereabouts, on the corner of 10th and Hastings streets, and is in close proximity to Moore's Jones, the hardware concern, and the Belmont block.

6. Lot 14, in block 23, subdivision of district 31, City of Vancouver.

This property fronts 90 feet, or thereabouts, on the corner of 10th and Hastings streets, and is in close proximity to Moore's Jones, the hardware concern, and the Belmont block.

7. Lot 15, in block 23, subdivision of district 31, City of Vancouver.

This property fronts 90 feet, or thereabouts, on the corner of 10th and Hastings streets, and is in close proximity to Moore's Jones, the hardware concern, and the Belmont block.

8. Lot 16, in block 23, subdivision of district 31, City of Vancouver.

This property fronts 90 feet, or thereabouts, on the corner of 10th and Hastings streets, and is in close proximity to Moore's Jones, the hardware concern, and the Belmont block.

9. Lot 17, in block 23, subdivision of district 31, City of Vancouver.

This property fronts 90 feet, or thereabouts, on the corner of 10th and Hastings streets, and is in close proximity to Moore's Jones, the hardware concern, and the Belmont block.

10. Lot 18, in block 23, subdivision of district 31, City of Vancouver.

This property fronts 90 feet, or thereabouts, on the corner of 10th and Hastings streets, and is in close proximity to Moore's Jones, the hardware concern, and the Belmont block.

11. Lot 19, in block 23, subdivision of district 31, City of Vancouver.

This property fronts 90 feet, or thereabouts, on the corner of 10th and Hastings streets, and is in close proximity to Moore's Jones, the hardware concern, and the Belmont block.

12. Lot 20, in block 23, subdivision of district 31, City of Vancouver.

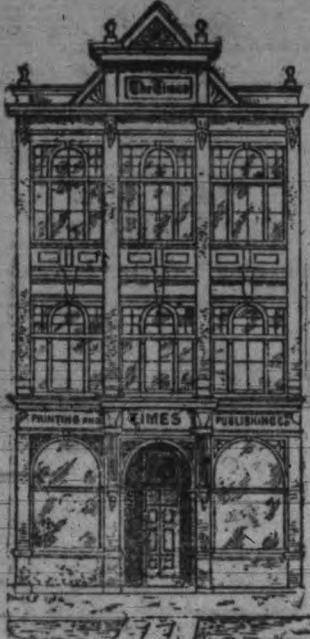
This property fronts 90 feet, or thereabouts, on the corner of 10th and Hastings streets, and is in close proximity to Moore's Jones, the hardware concern, and the Belmont block.

13. Lot 21, in block 23, subdivision of district 31, City of Vancouver.

This property fronts 90 feet, or thereabouts, on the corner of 10th and Hastings streets, and is in close proximity to Moore's Jones, the hardware concern, and the Belmont block.

OCTOBER.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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The Daily Times.

SIR HIBBERT'S FAILURE.

The opposition organ this morning contains an interview with Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, in which that gentleman is reported as declaring: "I candidly think that the Liberals will not last out another session at Ottawa. Nobody seems to know what their policy is yet. They have not settled the school question, nor have they done anything about the tariff, in fact they have done nothing."

It must, we are sure, be a sad blow to Sir Hibbert's friends resident in this city to note in the weak manner in which Sir Hibbert responded on the occasion which led him to offer the remarks quoted above, signs of waning power, loss of mental vigor.

Those who had the opportunity of listening to the words of wisdom—and the McGreevy-Connolly-kidney story—which fell from the lips of the intrepid, bold, fearless eloquent Sir Hibbert on the occasion of his appearance in the Victoria theatre some time ago, will be shocked at the failure the same gentleman has made of his opportunity when interviewed by the special political misrepresentor of the mourning opposition organ.

How unworthy the son of the "Prince of Political Cracksmen," the "Great Stretcher," to deliver himself of such wishy-washy, puny utterances as I candidly think that the Liberals will not last out another session at Ottawa, "Nobody seems to know what their policy is yet."

How differently Tupper the elder would have handled the matter! In fancy we can see him now and hear the mellow tones of his rich voice: "The Liberals? Bah! Why, sir, Canada stands disgraced before the eyes of the world. The Liberal party, which, unfortunately for the country, is the party in power to-day, is composed of a clique of boodlers, captained by the arch-thief Tarte. Laurier has been guilty of open bribery in Manitoba; a reign of boodle has set in; the Liberals are discredited all over the country; the Conservatives are gaining ground everywhere and every indication points to a speedy overthrow of the Laurier regime and the re-establishment in its stead of the old party of protection, purity and progress."

In this manner no doubt "the War Horse of Cumberland" would have exposed himself.

But Sir Hibbert! Oh, how has the mighty fallen. An unworthy scion indeed to bear the cloak of the sire!

"Liberals won't last out another session" forsooth! Why, Sir Hibbert, the *Times* has not even had time to get established, exterminated, stamped out!

That's the way you should have talked—that would have been truly Tupperian and would have cheered the hearts of the Tory multitude. To attempt largeness of assertion and fall therein is more damaging than to leave it alone altogether.

THE SENATE.

The Liberal party having bound itself to purify and popularize the senate, the question will soon force itself to the front, and although it may not be considered at the next session of parliament, because of the demands of more pressing legislation, it will very probably be taken up at the session following. If the senate is not going to be "reformed" out of existence, as many think it should be, the devising of a plan for electing or appointing its members, which will be acceptable to the country, promises to puzzle the brains of our best statesmen. It will be a nut hard for even Sir Oliver to crack. Among the proposals that have been made, the following from the Winnipeg Tribune has the merit of newness, and it is not impossible that along with a line-

lection by the commons—the best plan may be devised.

Abandoning the hope of securing theoretical perfection a solution may be found in a carefully planned method of election of senators by the house of commons. The country might, for instance, be divided into senatorial constituencies, each composed of three commonwealths. The three commons members might then elect the senator, either for life or for such a term as may be approved of. Such a method of appointment would be certain to secure higher personal qualifications in the senators than either the present method or that of appointment by provincial governments. It would also be a better security for a tolerable equality of parties in the senate. Other and very likely better plans for the election of senators by the commons may be devised, but in one form or another, the election of senators by groups of commonwealths, appears to offer a practical method for greatly improving the senate. Combined with due restriction of the powers of order, it may offer a satisfactory way out of the difficulty."

Says the Toronto Telegram: "In Ontario only one postmaster has been displaced, and that was not for political reasons. The office is in the riding of South Grey. For five years the old postmaster has been bedridden, the duties being performed by his daughter. He died in October of last year, and the daughter made application for the position. She received promises, but a few days after the election a political friend of the late government was appointed. The appointment was annulled, and the daughter appointed, she having given satisfaction for so many years." Instances such as this will hardly serve as a basis for accusations that the Liberals are introducing the "spoils system."

Colonist: "Sir Charles, who came as far as Winnipeg on the same train as Hon. Mr. Tarte, laughingly referred to the fact that while he (Sir Charles) travelled as a private individual, Hon. Mr. Tarte had the same car Sir Charles occupied on his last trip to British Columbia when minister of justice."

Well! Well! that is funny when you come to think of it. Ha, ha!

Sir Hibbert predicts that the Liberals are doomed to an early defeat. If he is as poor a lawyer as a prophet certain sealing men are to be pitied.

THE SMALLEST LOT EVER SOLD.

The smallest lot ever sold in New York changed hands this month.

It is six inches long and six inches wide, and the purchaser paid \$100 for it, which is not quite \$3 a square inch. This bit of real estate is on the south side of Eighty-third street, just west of West avenue. The purchaser is Comte de Brazza Savorgnan, better known as Countess de Brazza. The Countess de Brazza built a house at 301 West End avenue. When it was practically finished a survey was made and it was found that the building encroached on the property of Philip Schell of 308 West Eighty-third street.

There had been a blunder somewhere, but it wasn't so important to discover how it was made as how to remedy it. The thirty-six square inches of real estate is from the street. It wasn't of any particular use to Mr. Schell, but so long as he owned it there was a cloud on the title of the Countess to the property. Mr. Schell said he thought \$100 would be a fair price. The Countess' lawyers said they would be very glad to pay that sum, and so the transaction was concluded.

A ZEBRA-HORSE.

The birth at Prof. Ewart's experimental station of Penlennik of a hybrid, combining the characteristics of the Equus caballus and the Equus burchelli is an event, says the English Medical Journal, which has excited great interest among scientists, and its future will be the object of close scientific observation.

The dam "Mulatto," lent by Lord Arthur Cecil, is a mare of that well-defined breed known as Island of Rum ponies. Jet black in color, and half-wild by nature, "Mulatto" has that resemblance to the Spanish horse which gives support to the theory that the present Island of Rum ponies are the descendants of horses left upon the island at the dispersion of the Spanish Armada.

The sire is a handsome Burchell zebra of pale yellowish-brown color, with dark stripes. The stripes upon the foal are fawn-colored upon a black ground nearly black. It is as graceful in appearance as an Arab pony, and as playful as a kitton. Professor Ewart (Edinburgh University) has an idea that

a breed of mules between the horse and the zebra might possibly be able to withstand the bite of the tsetse fly, which has been found so fatal to the existence of the horse in South Africa.

DAYS WERE ONCE SHORT.

When the earth was young, says Dr. Ball, the eminent British astronomer, it turned on its axis so rapidly that it made one complete revolution once in every three hours. The earth was so rapid then, and it spun around at that fearful speed probably for thousands of years. The sun caused ever-increasing tides on the surface of the great liquid planet, and at last it burst in two. But the break was not in the middle of what had been the great, swift-rotating globe of liquid matter. It was to one side, and the effect was to throw the smaller fragments into space. That fragment kept on turning and was soon fashioned into a globe. We see it to-day and know it as the moon. The larger piece also kept turning on its axis and in the course of ages became the spherical, habitable earth. The smaller fragments of the great original globe, being held in place by the attraction of the larger, have been going around the earth ever since, but has been gradually increasing the distance between itself and its primary. Some astronomers believe that eventually the moon will get so far away that it cannot be seen by the inhabitants of our planet.

For cases of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Belief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in the market.

GAMBLING IS ON THE WANE.

"I don't know why it is, but the American mania for gambling is dying out," said Tom Brower, one of the best known of the Denver sports, at the Arlington. "Take horse-racing, and over two-thirds of the tracks are closed. The breeding of fast horses is not nearly so profitable as it used to be and there is not one race where there were ten, twenty years ago. Then faro. It is a fact that there are not so many faro rooms in the United States as there were in Chicago or Denver alone a few years ago. I have not seen a keno card for ten years. There are a few rooms, but they are comparatively small. Poker is played privately and in clubs. There are a few poker games where strangers can get into a game in all large cities, but there are not one-fourth as many as ten years ago, and the games are very much smaller, only occasionally a game being played for heavy stakes. The places for these are taken to some extent by crap rooms, of a much lower order, but that is rapidly being forced out of existence. There is probably less gambling among Americans now than among men of any other leading nationality."—Washington Star.

RIVAL THE STEAM ENGINE.

The Engineering News says: "Two rivals for the steam engine in its usual form are now receiving much attention—the steam turbine and the gas engine. Which one is eventually to displace the reciprocating steam engine for the direct driving of dynamos is a matter of doubt, but the Westinghouse Machine company, which builds the well-known Westinghouse steam engine, is preparing itself for either event by embarking in the manufacture of both steam turbines and gas engines. It has recently placed both upon the market. The turbine is of the Parsons type, which has for some years been on the market in England. The gas engine is a new design, the result of some years of experiment by Mr. George Westinghouse. It is a two-cylinder engine, using the Otto cycle, with a governor which controls the admission of both air and gas in such a way that an explosion occurs at every stroke. The result is a very good regulation, such that dynamos driven directly on the shaft of the engine furnish an entirely satisfactory light, free from flickering. Two of the gas engines are now running in the Pittsburg exposition."

"I don't believe that I have a true friend in the world."

"So you have been trying to borrow money, too, have you?"—Truth.

Nursery guards, spark, guards and fire brasses at Weller Bros.



The hand of fate hovers over the unwise, the youths who in error have dashed the cup of life to the floor. It is a fearful horror to be as strong as an ox to-day, to be as weak as a kitten to-morrow. It is a solemn warning; it should be heeded. Catch yourself in the nick of time. If you cannot help yourself the hand of fate will help you. Hadyan is a purely vegetable preparation, but is a powerful one.

Hadyan restores, rebuilds, renewes the fires of life. It is for man. It is man's best friend. If you suffer from weakness, from impaired or lost manhood, if you have a bad liver, a bad heart or faint, your liver should write and learn all about the Great Hadyan. Circulars and testimonials free.

GREAT HADYAN.

will help you. Hadyan is a purely vegetable preparation, but is a powerful one.

Hadyan restores, rebuilds, renewes the fires of life. It is for man. It is man's best friend. If you suffer from weakness, from impaired or lost manhood, if you have a bad liver, a bad heart or faint, your liver should write and learn all about the Great Hadyan. Circulars and testimonials free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

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BOWES

BE
Dispenses
Prescriptions.100 Government Street.
Near Corner Yates.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Kodaks at Fleming Bros., Govt. st.

A fry pan for 15 cents at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

Unquestionably the most popular saucer in the world is Yorkshire Relish.

Bicycle playing cards—first quality, not second quality—25 cents per deck. Morris', Colonist block.

For a good lunch and first class refreshments go to the Nickle Plate. Evenings, clam chowder, Grouse, E. Fisher, proprietor.

Bicycle playing cards—first quality, not second quality—25 cents per deck. Morris', Colonist block.

On November 5th the Hebrew Ladies Association will hold a concert. Some of the best musical talents in the city have been secured.

Rev. Dr. Campbell yesterday evening united the fortunes of Mr. Elias T. McGuire, of Vancouver, and Miss Catharine M. West, of this city. Mr. J. West supported the groom, and Miss M. West acted as bridesmaid.

Mr. Fred. Whittaker, a Portland newspaper man, was married yesterday evening in this city to Miss Jessie Seymour, of Ontario. The newly married couple left by the City of Kingston last night for Portland, which they will make their future home.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper arrived from the Capital yesterday evening. He will represent some of the sealers before the Bering Sea commission, having been retained by them to act as counsel. To-morrow evening he has been invited by the Conservatives to be present at their meeting at the Conservative Club.

The pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, Rev. Ralph W. Trotter, left Toronto yesterday evening on his way homeward, and if all goes well he will be in this city on Saturday. On Sunday he will fill the pulpit of his church. He has been gone since May last on a missionary tour of the East, where he has succeeded in raising the sum of \$10,000 for the extension of church work in this province.

The following circular, in view of the present state of politics in the United States, has been issued by the Northern Pacific railroad to its employees: "It is not the policy of thy management or of the N.P.R. to engage in politics, and it is not deemed consistent to permit employees to hold federal, state or municipal offices while in its service. The transportation rules of this road prescribe that every employee shall devote his whole time to its service, and not engage in any outside business or occupation. If any employee wishes to run for office, leave of absence, when practicable, will be granted to him for that purpose. If elected to such office his immediate resignation will be expected."

During the past week the city council has had a staff of nearly fifty workmen employed in connection with the city waterworks. One gang is engaged in raising the dam—an extra height of three feet, which necessitates the removal of the former road near the margin of the east side of Elk lake. The work is under the superintendence of Mr. J. G. Brown. The men on the water works dam make a daily trip by the Sidney Railway at a commuted fare, thus enjoying the comfort of their homes at night. The other squad is lodged and fed in the old farm house vacated by Mr. Anderson, ex-M.P.P., which has been made quite comfortable for the occasion.

A passenger arriving by the C.P.R. relates that Saturday afternoon the tourist coach of the westbound train was derailed and overturned at Donald, says the Seattle Times. The accident occurred while the train was moving out of the station and consequently going only at a very moderate rate of speed. It occurred also at a place comparatively level, so that serious injury and loss of life was avoided. Hon. Mordaunt Jones, of England, and family were in the coach overturned and Mr. Jones was partially thrust through one of the windows.

Mrs. Jones' maid, who was attending the children, was injured in trying to save her charges. Quite a number of other passengers occupied the coach, but the injuries were of no account. The same train was detained on last Thursday at Qu'Appelle five and a half hours by a freight train wreck.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.A pure Grade of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.Lunch 25c. at the Oriental.
New Finnan Haddies at Jameson's.
Bicycle playing cards—first quality, not second quality—25 cents per deck. Morris', Colonist block.

Half-dozen cups and saucers and half-dozens plates, only \$1 at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

Dr. George H. Haynes, graduate of the dental department of the University of California, is now located over the Bank of British Columbia, being associated with Dr. T. J. Jones. Previous to entering college and since his graduation, Dr. Haynes has had considerable practice and is prepared to do all kinds of dental work by the very latest processes, the college of which he is a graduate making a point of keeping up to the times in dentistry. The fact that he is associated with such an old practitioner as Dr. Jones, speaks volumes for his ability and fitness for the profession he has chosen.

The school room of the First Presbyterian church was filled by a large and appreciative audience last night when the beautiful cantata, "Sherwood Queen," was cleverly interpreted by the First Presbyterian church choir under the able direction of Mr. J. G. Brown. Mrs. Glasgow, Miss Wilson and Miss Baker, the lady soloists, and Messrs. G. F. Watson, Wm. Muir, R. Wilson, W. D. Kincaid and L. B. Willis, the male soloists, each sang in good voice. A mimic quartette by Messrs. Milne and Baker and Messrs. Wilson and Kincaid followed the cantata. Rev. P. C. Harris, Miss Johnson, Miss Wilson, Miss Munro and Mr. Firth also assisted in making the evening's entertainment the success it undoubtedly was. One of the gems of the evening was "The Fisherman," by Messrs. Harris and Brown. Miss Huxtable presided efficiently at the piano as accompanist.

ENDEAN COMMITTED.
Must Stand Trial on Charge of Misappropriating Funds.

John William Endean was brought before Police Magistrate Macrae this morning, charged with having misappropriated the sum of \$50 belonging to Wm. Powell. Wm. Powell, the prosecutor, was the first witness called. He said that he lived at No. 8 Pandora street, and the accused worked for him as a bookkeeper and collector. George Meshier's account was one of those Endean had to collect. He received, he said, from account \$50 on account of this, which was paid to his wife in his presence. The defendant then said that it was all that Mr. Meshier owed. He had never, he stated, authorized Endean to sign his name to checks.

Mr. S. Perry Mills, who appeared for the defence, in cross-examining the witness, elicited the fact that he lived at St. Louis street instead of 8 Pandora street. Witness said that he had made an oversight before. After much questioning the witness stated that he did not know what authority he gave the accused to collect accounts. He had never told his wife in his presence. The defendant then said that it was all that Mr. Meshier owed. He had never, he stated, authorized Endean to sign his name to checks.

During Dr. Milne's visit to Ottawa he received a number of telegrams from Dr. John A. Duncan, threatening him with dire consequences should he say or do anything that would endanger his brother's position. Dr. Milne paid not the slightest attention to these telegrams and did what he considered was in the public interest.

After Dr. Milne's return he was called upon by Dr. John Duncan, who asked that the matter of his brother's dismissal be further deferred and suggested that Dr. Milne wire to Ottawa to that effect. Dr. Milne replied that the Duncan had already sent numerous affidavits to Ottawa concerning their side of the case. These had been considered by the minister of agriculture and nothing further could be done in the matter. Dr. John then became abusive and Dr. Milne ordered him out of the office.

On Saturday a district messenger came to Dr. Milne's office and presented him with a letter. The doctor, after paying the messenger the ten cents demanded by him for the conveyance of the communication, broke the seal and was astonished and amused to read the following:

3 Reasons...

Why we should dispense your prescription:

We keep the Purest Drugs.

We are Absolutely Accurate.

We Exercise the Highest Professional Skill.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,
North West Corner Yates and Douglas St.
Night Clerk in Attendance.PISTOLS AT
12 PACESDr. John A. Duncan Challenges Dr.
G. L. Milne to Fight a Duel
With Pistols.Challenge is Sent by a District Telegraph Messenger Boy—
C. O. D.The Challenger Treats the Matter
Lightly and Sends a Spirit-
ed Reply.Certain prominent Victorians have dis-
covered that they no longer live in the
last years of the 19th century, but have
rather gone back to the good old days
when might was right and personal dif-
ferences were settled with pistols and
swords. The knight errant who has
thought to revive the medieval system
is Dr. John A. Duncan, brother and
champion of Dr. George Duncan, the
late city health officer, who still has
charge of the William Head Quarantine
Station. On Saturday last he sent to Dr.
G. L. Milne a letter in which the latter
is challenged to fight a duel with
pistols and to name his second within
48 hours.The nucleus around which centre the
incidents leading up to this sensational
challenge is the conduct of Dr. George
Duncan in allowing smallpox suspects
to go to the polls and vote at the last
general election. Dr. John A. Duncan
took upon himself to strenuously endeavor
to save his brother's official head, and
placed himself not only in communication
with the defeated Liberal candidates
of this city but also with the au-
thorities at Ottawa.During Dr. Milne's visit to Ottawa he
received a number of telegrams from Dr. John A. Duncan, threatening him with dire consequences should he say or do anything that would endanger his brother's position. Dr. Milne paid not the slightest attention to these telegrams and did what he considered was in the public interest.At best I am but a poor hand at duels,
not having had the advantage of the
early training or the many years of ex-
perience gained by yourself while an offi-
cer in Her Majesty's service and engag-
ed in active warfare, on the gory
heights of Beacon Hill or the blood-
stained levels of Macaulay Plains, and
your many "moving adventures by flood
and field" with dog and rowboat—not to
speak of the calm courage engendered
by daily contact with the perils incident
to travelling to and fro between "C"
Battery barracks and your office on
Farn Street yet I feel I must steel myself
for this fray and adhere to the code,
notwithstanding that you very sur-
roundings breathe a military fire that I
confess appeals me. My recollection of
ancient history teaches me that it has
always been the privilege of the person
challenged to select the weapons of combat.
As the challenges I claim this
privilege, and must positively decline to ac-
tend to your assumption of a right to
challenge and name weapons at one and
the same time. Such a proceeding would
be contrary to all the ethics of the code
lost, however, you should deem a too
rigid adherence to the code incompatible
with your "bully comfort and peace of mind," I am willing, without prejudice,
to name several sorts in order that you
in turn may make choice from a limited
number. I beg, therefore, to submit to
you my election and the weapons of my
choice:First—Short range pea-shooters at
nineteen thousand yards (Marquis of
Queensberry rules).
Second—Syringes, charged with Flor-
id water, a fifth of a pound (no
size allowed for faints or funks).
Third—Toss up, lose to take winner's
prescription (patent medicines barrel).
I shall expect an answer by 10 o'clock
this evening.I will await your reply "forty-eight
hours."Sincerely yours,
JOHN A. DUNCAN.The letter, being a brief one, contained
no reference to a handicap which Dr.
Duncan, being a soldier and a gentle-
man of honor, should undoubtedly grant
his opponent, as Dr. Milne—200 odd
pounds avoidplus would stop a bullet
with much greater ease than would the
thin-waisted form of the other medical
man. It has been rumored—but
this lacks confirmation—that the chal-
lenger intended to name as his second
the burly editor of the Colonist, who has
wielded his pen as best he knew in the
brother's defense. Dr. Duncan would
also magnanimously allow Dr. Milne to
choose as his second an attenuated gentle-
man, whose Cassius-like form would
be just the thing to properly balance the
sides. It was understood that had the
duel taken place and had Dr. Milne
missed his opponent he was almost cer-
tain to hit the second, while, on the other
hand, Dr. Duncan would be sure tomiss the second but would be equally
certain of the doctor. Some held that
by this arrangement Dr. Milne would
still be at a disadvantage but as equal
rights in duelling are decided in the ag-
gregate—individuals not being consid-
ered—Dr. Milne could scarcely kick on
that score.Another report, which also lacks con-
firmation, is that Dr. Duncan instructed
Mr. A. Stewart Forts, erstwhile secre-
tary of the Liberal-Conservative Associa-
tion, to send an emissary to interview
the proprietor of the Hotel de Jon on
Tanzania avenue. The object of this inter-
view was to secure the temporary re-
lease of George "Tommy," late 34th
regiment and in possession of the Mat-
tress Medal and Clasp for Lucknow." Mr.
Thompson, being a gentleman who saw
much service on the field of battle,
would, in the opinion of the doctor, make
an excellent assistant to the medical
man who was to be selected to attend
the wounded after the duel. "Hon-
ourable, five cents."There was still another rumor to the
effect that Dr. Duncan considered the
isolation hospital grounds an excellent
spot for the duel. Mr. Arthur Heath-
orn was to be engaged to stand guard
in order that no officious policeman
should interfere or that no enterprising
newspaper representative should scale
the walls to give a description of the
affair to the "wanderer public." It was
feared that since there was no general elec-
tion in sight, and Mr. Heathorn's ser-
vices as Conservative sentinel would
not be required at five dollars per day,
he would be almost certain to remain at
his post until the combat was ended.Dr. Milne being a law-abiding citizen,
however, and having looked through the
challenge with a Cathode ray of 1896
civilization, sent his brother practitioner
the following unique reply:Victoria, B.C., Oct. 26, 1896.
John A. Duncan, M.D.C.M., V.S., Vic-
toria:Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge
receipt of your letter of Saturday's date
(as per messenger, c.s.d.), conveying the
sad intelligence that I have had torty-
eight hours to live unless I apologize
for having remarked in your presence
that you were not a gentleman.In reply I beg to say that the gracious
charity which permits you to ascribe
"temporary insanity" as the producing
cause speaks volumes for your keenness
of perception in diagnosing your own
character. May I ask you to further
enlighten me as to all the general char-
acteristics of a "gentleman?"One I observe in your letter, and it
certainly gives me new light upon the
subject, whenever differences of opinion
exist write and say to one's opponent
"You are a D—n—r!" The big D
followed by a — indicates, I am fair-
ly confid, such a boldness of conception
and expression as satisfies me "upon
reflection and in my spare moments" that
an ordinary man can carry all the qual-
ties of a gentleman daily and pay rent
and taxes.A second I also note, and it is that
is always forwarded them by a district mes-
senger boy c.s.d.This evinces superior nerve and a de-
termination not to be baffled by small
obstacles, besides allowing one's oppo-
nent to "settle little" if he receives it.
If he does not it presents elements of
safety not to be lightly overlooked.I sincerely trust that you will not ne-
glect ordinary creature comforts during
this agonizing period of forty-eight
hours, the termination of which you are
so patiently awaiting before perforating
my diaphragm with bullets.At best I am but a poor hand at duels,
not having had the advantage of the
early training or the many years of ex-
perience gained by yourself while an offi-
cer in Her Majesty's service and engag-
ed in active warfare, on the gory
heights of Beacon Hill or the blood-
stained levels of Macaulay Plains, and
your many "moving adventures by flood
and field" with dog and rowboat—not to
speak of the calm courage engendered
by daily contact with the perils incident
to travelling to and fro between "C"
Battery barracks and your office on
Farn Street yet I feel I must steel myself
for this fray and adhere to the code,
notwithstanding that you very sur-
roundings breathe a military fire that I
confess appeals me. My recollection of
ancient history teaches me that it has
always been the privilege of the person
challenged to select the weapons of combat.
As the challenges I claim this
privilege, and must positively decline to ac-
tend to your assumption of a right to
challenge and name weapons at one and
the same time. Such a proceeding would
be contrary to all the ethics of the code
lost, however, you should deem a too
rigid adherence to the code incompatible
with your "bully comfort and peace of mind," I am willing, without prejudice,
to name several sorts in order that you
in turn may make choice from a limited
number. I beg, therefore, to submit to
you my election and the weapons of my
choice:First—Short range pea-shooters at
nineteen thousand yards (Marquis of
Queensberry rules).Second—Syringes, charged with Flor-
id water, a fifth of a pound (no
size allowed for faints or funks).Third—Toss up, lose to take winner's
prescription (patent medicines barrel).I shall expect an answer by 10 o'clock
this evening.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. L. MILNE.

Although Dr. Milne's reply was sent
to Dr. John A. Duncan yesterday after-
noon, no answer has yet been received.
Possibly Dr. Duncan is deciding which of
the alternatives suggested by Dr.
Milne he will accept.

PERSONAL.

James Jervine, San Francisco, is at
the Driard.James Macaulay, Vancouver, is at the
New England.Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is regis-
tered at the Drillard.Cafe James Carroll left by the Ro-
sario this morning for the Sound.Dr. Milne went over to the Mainland
last evening on a brief business visit.Herbert Cathcart and J. H. Mansell
were passengers on the Rosario from the
Sound this morning.

Captain Molson, Vancouver, and D.

McWilliams, New Westminster, are re-
ferring at the Oriental.—We supply shaving cutlery that we
guarantee. Get one at Fox's, 78 Gov-
ernment street.

Did it Ever...

Dear to you that you are standing in your
own light in not making a selection from
those All Wool Suits, which we are selling
at \$8, \$10 or \$12? Perhaps you have made
a move, and made a selection. In the first
case we are talking to the other man just
behind you. The cloth feels right. They
are made right. Just handle one to-day—
that's enough.CAMERON, The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

Wet Weather..

Will be with us soon and the great
necessity for good health is comfortable
footwear. We have a line of cork-
soled boots which we can guarantee to
be comfortable in fit, water-tight
and moderate prices. Perhaps you need
a pair. Can't we serve you?A. B. ERSKINE, Corner Government and
Johnson Sts.

Tailoring

An interesting subject at this season of
the year—is what we want to talk about.
The fine lines of New Suitings, Trouserings
and Overcoats we are showing is attracting
wide-spread attention among good
dressers. Have you seen them? If not
call and examine our goods and let us
quote prices.

Campbell & Co.



CHAPTER XXIX.—IN GLOOM.

Gone! Yes the treasure was gone. The dismayed Le Britta knew it at a glance, the startled Doctor Milton realized the fact in a very few moments of time.

It had been there, and recently too. The correct hiding-place of the fortune had been located. All these facts were soon verified, but—the situation could be summed up in five little words—

They had come too late!

The tramp, Dr. Milton's mysterious patient, had preceded them.

As Doctor Milton sprang down the rocky ledge to the side of his friend, and viewed the spot in the flickering rays of the lantern, he saw at a glance that there was real cause for anxiety and consternation.

There lay a great flat stone overthrown.

In the soft yielding earth beneath was the impress of a broad wallet.

The dirt was disturbed, and the spots showed evidences of a recent visit.

At first the two friends feared that their startling discovery might have some connection with the flight of Ralph Durand.

They momentarily chattered as they reflected that he might have discovered the hiding-place of the fortune, have secured the treasure and have disappeared with it.

But, no! Lying on the ground near the stone was a piece of white cloth and, picking it up, Doctor Milton announced—

"The tramp was here!"

"You are sure?" breathed Le Britta, anxiously.

"Positive."

"Why?"

"See this piece of cloth?"

"Yes."

"It is one of the bandages I placed on his arm."

"Which he dropped here?"

"In his rough haste in securing the treasure, yes. That is the only solution to the affair. The tramp has anticipated us. The treasure is gone."

"Oh! why did not come here early this morning," groaned Le Britta.

"No matter about that now."

"We must try to find the tramp."

"It will be more difficult to trace a man who has taken a notion like Ralph Durand. Le Britta, I fear we are at odds with fate. We have lost the game."

It looked so. Within an hour the two friends were at the village.

Promised reward spurred the town officials to send out their men in quest of the tramp as described by the photographer.

All the next day both Le Britta and the doctor personally scoured the country for some trace of the man who had rewarded their kindness by carrying away a royal fortune.

Two nights later, discouraged and baffled, the friends left the vicinity of Hawthorne villa.

The doctor was nettled at being beaten; Jera Le Britta felt disheartened, disheartened.

As a sudden storm sweeps a hill-top of verdure in a moment of time or a swooping breeze changes the whole aspect of a placid pool, so had the past two days disintegrated and demolished the fabric of plot, counterplot and complication which had presented itself as a tangible labyrinth to Le Britta.

Not a clue was in sight. Durand had disappeared, taking with him Gladys Vernon and Sydney Vance.

The tramp had secured the hidden fortune, and was not to be found.

Justice slept; the right had been defeated; wrong and cunning were seemingly triumphant.

All that Le Britta had done in the interest of justice had, it seemed, been of no avail.

Home and its endearments looked dark, with a return signified by disaster and defeat, and duty half accomplished.

"That is the end of the Vernon case," sighed Doctor Milton, as the train neared home.

"No," replied Le Britta, "I cannot believe it. It only sleeps—we are shut out from further present investigation, villainy is triumphant, innocence persecuted, but—the wills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small!" I feel in my heart that we shall yet be called upon to champion anew the cause of poor Gladys Vernon. I feel that yet, face to face, skill for skill, plot for plot, blow for blow, I shall meet that double-hearted scoundrel, Ralph Durand, and vanquish him!"

Prophetic words! The hour was to dawn, the great Vernon case was to be revived, but at a timeworn in a manner little dreamed of by the true-hearted photographer!

For the present it slumbered, for the time being all its obscured issues were hidden completely from the public view.

Le Britta resumed his duties as citizen, friend and a man of family, with many a longing thought of the lives held under the cruel domination of Ralph Durand's wicked power, until one night, one dark, stormy night, when the wind howled dismal and the rain beat frantically at casement and threshold, and the great wings of the storm flapped out the light of moon and stars, the gifted artist opened the book of his life at a new and an eventful page.

CHAPTER XXX.—A STRANGE GUIDE.

Flores rose the tempest; darker and wilder grew the night.

Such a sight! Jera Le Britta drew his coat closer about his neck, drove his hat down over his brow, bent his head to the storm and plodded along the muddy road, splashing in and out great ruts and puddles and almost blindly forcing his way forward on his mission.

A mission in keeping with the night and its devastating influences. A mission of life or death, a self-imposed duty that stern necessity had urged upon him.

For over a month he had been busy at his studio... Since the distressing illness in the affairs of the Vernons, Le Britta had devoted his energies to his profession with renewed vigor and enterprise.

The season was a brisk one and it had been all work—little time for study or experiment. He had to catch up to pay with double labor for the hours he had bestowed on the affairs of others. There were old orders to fill, and new ones to attend to. His Industries' assistant, Maud had her hands full. Le Britta found barely time to write to the Vernon lawyer, only to receive the disheartening reply that no trace of Gladys or Durand had been discovered.

The afternoon preceding that stormy night, Doctor Milton had received a call from a patient some thirty miles distant, who, bearing of his rare skill, had sent for him. The doctor had taken the train for his destination, but just as dusk Le Britta received a telegram bearing his friend's signature.

It told Le Britta briefly that the doctor had found his patient in an extremely critical condition; that he needed a certain medicine not to be obtained in the town near the home of his patient, and it asked him to go to his office and secure a certain phial. This he was to hand to the express messenger on the evening train, with instructions to deliver it to a messenger waiting at the depot of the town from which the telegram was dated.

Circumstances tended to interfere with this arrangement, however, in the first place, the message was delayed in its delivery; in the next place, Le Britta found some difficulty in securing the bottle the doctor needed.

When he hurried to the depot to catch the express messenger, it was to see the train just moving away.

"No train until midnight now," mumbled Le Britta, concernedly, "I declare, it's too bad! Doctor Dick will be expecting the medicine. He wouldn't go to all this trouble about it if it wasn't important. He must have it. What had I better do? I'll take it to him."

Le Britta at once framed a dispatch to the station-agent at the town where the doctor was, asking him to inform Doctor Milton's messenger that he had missed the train, but would deliver the medicine in person as soon as a fast horse could carry him thither.

Then, arranging some little studio details that were necessary, Le Britta proceeded to the nearest livery-stable, and obtained the fastest light turnout in the establishment.

It was dusk when he started. One hour later the storm overtook him. The darkness was intense, the road unfamiliar.

Crash! off went a wheel in a deep rut. With a neigh of pain the horse sank down, its forefoot disabled by a slip.

A light showed near—by the only one visible on the dreary landscape. Le Britta hurried toward it, leading the horse. He rapidly directed the humble occupant of the house to care for the steed until the morrow, inquired his way, and started on foot for his destination, which he learned, was five miles straight ahead.

He was sorry that he had undertaken the difficult task, less than a mile on his course. The storm had redoubled its fury, the wind now blew a perfect hurricane, and the rain came down in sheets. In doubt he groped his way forward.

"Straight ahead," he said, murred Le Britta, grimly, at last, as he reared and breathless, he shrank to a tree for shelter. "It strikes me that I am going decidedly crooked. Hello! I see my mistake now. This is no road, it is not even a path—I have strayed from the highway—I am lost!"

Ruefully Le Britta surveyed his surroundings. Not a light glowed in the vicinity. He was entirely at sea as to the distance, location and even direction. The country was moderately thickly settled in portions, however, and he felt assured that forward progress would eventually bring him to some habitation.

He plodded. Knee-deep he stumbled into a bog. He struggled out of it to fall into a pit. He clambered out of that to dash into a lot of briars.

Wet, dismayed, harassed, the photog-

rapher almost despaired of reaching his friend Doctor Milton before midnight. With a glow of hope, he suddenly hurried forward, however.

"A light!" he ejaculated. "It seems quite near at hand, too. If I can find some farmer to hitch up and drive me to the town where Dick is, I shall be all right."

It took Le Britta fully an hour to gain the light that was less than half a mile distant. A more desolate tract of land he had never traversed. At one place quarry excavations showed, at another filled timber almost obstructed his progress; but finally, soaked and panting from his arduous exertions, Le Britta came out upon a barren open space, with about as miserable an apology for a human habitation as he had ever seen, a few rods beyond him.

It was a hut that the poorest of the poor might content to call home, and then only under protest. It had but one window, and that held only one pane of glass. Through it, from a candle set on a rude deal-table within a sparingly furnished room, emanated the glow that had been to him, a beacon to safety and shelter.

The dripping eaves and the sides of the hut were, however, a shield from the driving wind, and Le Britta paused there and gazed curiously in at the window.

A little wood fire blazed in the fireplace. Near it, her head held in one hand in a thoughtful, wailed pose, was a little girl of about eleven years.

Her attire was of the coarsest and commonest fabrics, threadbare, and in places frayed and tattered, but wonderfully clean. Abject poverty surrounded her. It spoke in the bare walls, the broken fragments of food on the table, the pinched wan face of the child.

That face, however, had something so pathetic in it, something so strange and pleading, that Le Britta's heart stirred and thrilled as he gazed at its pure clear-cut profile, as if he was surveying some artistic portrait.

He went around to the door and knocked. The next minute it was opened.

"Who is it?" spoke the child, in a sweet, gentle tone of voice.

"A stranger," responded Le Britta,

"I have lost my way in the storm. Are you all alone here, my child? Can I get no one to guide me to Bayville?"

Something in the sweet, loving face turned toward him, puzzled him. The girl seemed to look at him, and yet beyond him with a blank, far-away expression in her strange eyes.

"There is no one who could do that—but myself," she said. "It is only a quarter of a mile to the road, and a mile down that to Bayville."

"Ah!" exclaimed Le Britta, "so near! Thank you, I can find my way."

"I fear not, if you are a stranger," responded the girl in the same soft, well-modulated tones. "There are deep pits to pass, and to a stranger on such a night it would be dangerous. Wait sir, till I get my cloak and hood, and I will lead you as far as the road."

"Oh, thank you!"

Le Britta stepped inside the hut. The child walked like one in a dream, so slow and yet gliding were her movements. She prodded to a cupboard, and took out a well-worn hood and a cloak.

"I am ready," she said. Le Britta retreated through the open doorway. The little girl followed him, softly closed the door, sighed anxiously, and then seemed to grope out toward him again.

"Let me take your hand," she said, sweetly. "That is it," as he grasped the little hand within his own. "Now, only to speak above a whisper, and be careful not to shout. Only, let me guide you."

"If you had a lantern," suggested Le Britta,沉思地. "There is no one who could do that—but myself."

"A lantern?" repeated the child, softly. "We have one, but it would be of no use to me."

"No use—why?"

"No, for—I am blind."

(To be Continued.)

PAST YOUR PRIME

Perhaps not in years, but in energy. Your health is not good, yet you hardly know what is the matter with you. Your business, too, is on the decline. People miss the old elastic spirit you showed in former years. The secret of all this is that your constitution is worn out and your blood is bad. Set both right by the use of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One box will cure you of

DYSPEPSIA
RHEUMATISM

CATARACT
HEADACHE

AILMENTS PECULIAR TO WOMEN

SCROFULA
ENERVATION

SCIATICA

POOR BLOOD
INDIGESTION

LIVER COMPLAINT

LOSS OF APPETITE

SEVERE KIDNEY DISEASES

Thousands of sufferers have publicly testified to the efficacy of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are the best, so use the best. One pill a dose, one cent a dose 25 cents a box.

For Sale by all dealers, or by the manufacturers, Edmandson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Use Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for all throat and Lung troubles. Large bottle, small dose, small price, 25.

CHANGES IN PRODUCTION.

Invention, although one of the most powerful of all the re-enforcements of civilization, and one of the mightiest of the factors of progress, is yet often a remorseless destroyer of competing industries which are less efficient in production. When the art of printing was introduced into Europe, the occupation of copyist became needless, and therefore unprofitable, and his calling, for so many centuries an imperious master of the printing house, struck out of the list of vocations. It may have been unfortunate and distressing for the copyists, during the period of transition, but the movement of development and improvement was rapid enough to render at large, ceased from that date to be unprofitable in its advances, becoming instead rapid and vigorous, and all the succeeding generations being elevated, as a result, to a higher level of intelligence, wealth and power.

A like change, though less extensive, has been exerted upon society conditions by all important inventions, especially by those which have been revolutionized in their effect upon machinery and processes. Many such inventions were successfully employed. Such agencies were the steam engine, the power loom, the cotton gin, the sewing machine, telegraph, railroad, and many others. It is not pointed out that the introduction of the Bessemer converter and the open-hearth method of making steel has precipitated industrial changes of a similar nature. We are told by Sir Henry Bessemer and Sir William Siemens have been reproached with inventing and introducing processes that have practically ruined the manufacturing industry of United Kingdom. To a large extent this has been the case.

The production of wrought iron during the last fifteen years has dropped from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000 tons, while the production of steel has more than doubled. But even this movement, revolutionary and disastrous as it has been, has not been unattended with its compensations.

The process of steelmaking is now largely carried on by the aid of puddler's imp., which would otherwise have been a waste of product, but which is now a valuable article, worth \$100 per ton.

It is usual to employ from 20 to 30 per cent of puddler's imp. per ton of steel produced in the blast furnace. This substance usually contains 45 to 55 per cent of iron, and 5 to 6 per cent of phosphorus, and it is the latter metal, otherwise not usually found in steel, that chiefly makes the product valuable. It is the presence of the large reserves of puddler's imp. in Staffordshire, etc., that has enabled the pig iron trade in these districts to keep alive.

Industrial World.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, he concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—The Banner of Liberty, Libertyland, Maryland. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

RESCUED FROM THE DISSECTORS.

Daniel Murphy's Body Found in Time to Collect Life Insurance.

One of the strange incidents that occur occasionally in the dissecting room of medical institutions, but are usually kept secret, happened on Thursday afternoon at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. The college is open to students during the winter term, and the cadavers provided for dissection are called, was the body of Daniel Murphy. No one in the hospital knew anything about the body, which had been sent to the dissecting room. After the subject was received at the hospital it was prepared for the students, and on Thursday afternoon was placed on the dissecting table. Two freshmen were assigned to dissect the body, and after the dissection was completed the door was thrown open and the professor of anatomy rushed in, closely followed by the students. The students recognized the latter as an undergraduate by his high collar, with his wide and

GRAU'S OPERA CO.Y.

Opens a Week of Comic Opera at the Victoria Theatre Last Evening.

The Company Makes a Decided Hit in "The Beggar Student."

Comic opera takes well in Victoria, and if the Grau Opera Company continue during the week to give as good performances as they did last evening, theatregoers will be able to indulge themselves to their hearts' content. Victorians have been so used to paying high prices for opera that they were a little suspicious when Manager Jamieson announced that he was going to give them a week of it at popular prices. They did not allow their suspicions, however, to keep them away from the theatre, and they were glad of it before the curtain dropped on the last scene of the "Beggar Student." All suspicions had been dispelled and the Grau Opera Co. had been voted one of the best comic companies that has visited Victoria for some time, despite the low prices.

The house was crowded, those who had failed to secure seats in advance being compelled to wait until another night. This is a good starter, and should be kept up all week to show Manager Jamieson that Victorians can appreciate a good thing and are induced similar companies to make week stand-biere.

The opera itself is an old favorite here and rightly so, as it is a very pretty one and gives those taking part full scope to display both their singing and acting. Robert Dunbar, as the "Beggar Student," came up to the full requirements of the part, he having a good tenor voice and being well able to act the various situations into which he is thrown during the plot. It did not take Miss Alice Johnson long to establish herself as a favorite with the audience. She has a very sweet voice, a splendid stage appearance and is altogether an unaffected and pleasing actress. She received a well deserved encore for her singing of "The Pretty Name of Baby." Everybody was glad to see Miss Gertrude Lodge once again. Although there was no fault to find with her "Countess Palatine," her friends here expect to see her during the week in a part which suits her even better. Last evening she was not given an opportunity to display her full ability as a singer. Miss Alice Carle also soon placed herself on good terms with the audience, by assisting very materially in keeping up the fun that runs through the play. It was late in the evening before the audience was given an opportunity to enjoy her rich contralto voice, but they showed their full appreciation of it by cheering her solo. In response she introduced a novelty in the way of a recitation, "The Glory and the Lion," with which she took the house by storm. She will undoubtedly be called on again during the week to repeat that or other recitations.

There was nothing wanting in Robert Litt's interpretation of "General Ollendorff," he having a good voice, and his make-up and acting being fully up to the mark. Sylvain Langlois, the baritone, as "Janitzky," created a favorable impression while Eddie Smith proved himself capable of taking minor comedy parts.

This evening the company will present a double bill, "Fra Diavolo" and the grand finale, "Lucia." For the matinee to-morrow afternoon the "Beggar Student" will be repeated.

SULTAN IS NOT THE CALIPH

The Islamic world is divided into two great divisions, the Sunni Mohammedans, who occupy the Turkish empire, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli, Afghanistan, Egypt and the Sudan, and the Shiah Mohammedans, who occupy Persia and are scattered all over the Mohammedan world, some 35,000,000 of them being in India. By the doctrine of the latter the Caliph must be a legal descendant of the Prophet. The Sunnis, on the other hand, do not insist on this, but it is an article of necessary faith in Sunni theology that the Caliph must be an Arab of pure blood belonging to Mohammed's tribe. On this point there is absolutely no difference in the Mohammedan world, barring one or two insignificant sects cut off from the hundreds of sects into which Mohammedanism is divided.

One proof test is the Friday prayer. In no country out of Turkey is prayer offered up for the Sultan of Turkey. To do so would be an act of sedition and treated as such. I would not give much for the life of the Mullah who dared to offer up prayers for the Sultan in any mosque in Afghanistan or Persia. The Arabs repudiate with scorn the idea of the Sultan being Caliph; nor, indeed, has he ever dared to appeal to the Mohammedan world in that character. He was never acknowledged as Caliph in India; and if he publicly claimed the title formally even in Constantinople, it is probable that he would find himself deposed by a retinue of the Sheikh-ul-Islam.—London Times.

QUEENSLAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The London Times announces that it has been decided to hold an international exhibition in Brisbane in 1897. The government of Queensland have granted the official patronage to the undertaking, and Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer has accepted the office of president. The proposal has been warmly taken up by the people of Queensland and the adjacent colonies, and the necessary capital has already been subscribed. The exhibition will be opened on May 5, 1897, and will continue open for about three months. Its objects are thus described in the prospectus: "To promote and foster industries, science and art, by inviting the inventive genius of our people to a further improvement in arts and manufactures, as well as to stimulate commercial enterprise, by inviting all nations to exhibit their products, both in raw and the finished state. Samples of the products for which this

AGAIN READY FOR AN EDGE.

and the other Australian colonies have become famous will be exhibited, with a view to increase the development of their natural resources." Similar exhibits are expected from Great Britain, Europe, America, India, Canada, Japan, China, the Cape and the other colonies to which the government of Queensland have forwarded an official invitation to grant their substantial support to this undertaking. A fine art section will form a department of the exhibition, and for the accommodation of the art treasures and the historical objects a special block of the building will be reserved. There will also be a woman's industrial and an artisan section.

THE CEDARS OF LEBANON.

The Cedars of Lebanon have always occupied a position of honor in the estimation of man, doubtless because of their connection with the temple built by King Solomon in Jerusalem, and the various allusions to them in the Bible which convey the idea of strength and dignity. Their appearance is majestic, and when one gazes on these giants of the forest, with their evergreen leaves and obliquely extended branches, the admiration created by the references to them in the Bible is increased to awe and reverence. And, strangely enough, this seems to be the feeling toward them of those who live near. There are seven distinct groves of cedars in the Lebanon, all of which are on the slopes of the Lebanon proper, the more northern range of the mountains of Syria, which runs but a short distance from the coast beyond Beyrouth. But the most ancient and the only one of importance is the grove about the town of Eschereh—a long day's journey from Tripoli and almost directly opposite the deep sea waves that engulfed Admiral Tritton's ill-fated flagship H. M. S. Victoria three years ago—which contains about four hundred trees. Only twelve of these are large and old enough to impress on our notice the age that is generally accorded to them. The whole grove is now surrounded by a wall and carefully guarded. And under the shadow of these monarchs of the wood a small chapel has been erected, as the place is considered holy.

DEMOCRATIC GREECE.

Greece is undoubtedly the most democratic nation in Europe—perhaps in the world, says a writer in the Fortnightly Review. In Southeastern Europe, the rule of the Turk obliterated all social distinctions and swept away every vestige of feudalism. Roumania alone, which was never so completely under the Turkish yoke, retains an aristocratic class; but Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece are democratic to the core. In Serbia and Bulgaria, however, the Slavonic instinct of obediency exists, the value of which is nowhere better shown than in the admirably disciplined Bulgarian army. In Greece every man is in his own opinion, as good as his fellow—not only socially, but morally and intellectually; wealth, ability and high character of course, count for something; but they are only regarded as accidental to the individual. There is little respect for dignities—so little, indeed, that it has been said that every soldier in the army is a general, and every sailor in the navy an admiral.

A cabinet minister, seeking re-election to the chamber, throws open his dressing room to his constituents. Men of every rank and class of society—lawyers, doctors, students, clowns, laborers—troop in, wearing their hats and smoking cigarrettes. Not that they mean any disrespect, for from it, but they see no reason for making any alteration in their usual habits. They come to express their views on the topics of the day, they interrogate the candidate at length and warmly grasp his hand; they ask any little favor they may want, and go their way.

AN ODDLY JUST JUDGE.

At the Birmingham spring assizes recently, says Happy Thought, Justice Mathew perpetrated a joke worthy of Mr. Gilbert in his wildest moods.

A prisoner, who had something to do with horses, was charged with bigness. His second wife or wife of courtesy gave him a flattering character. He had always treated her well, and she was fond of him, and present proceedings were taken by no action of hers. "Have you anything to say to the jury?" asked his lordship, when the evidence was over.

"Well," replied the prisoner, "I should like to see the first up. I haven't seen her, and I don't know whether she's alive or not. Counsel for the crown said the woman was in court, but he has not been called because he wished to spare her feelings. "Have we had any evidence of her existence?" queried the judge. "Not strictly," counsel admitted. "That is enough," said the judge, "prisoner is acquitted." Everybody looked surprised, and then broke out into laughter, and the most astonished man in all the court was the prisoner himself. The judgment is worthy of Solomon. If the first wife is indifferent, why should the husband and the second be made miserable.

DREW THE ENEMY'S FIRE.

An anecdote illustrative of the devout gallantry of the native soldier has been told recently by an English writer who was an eyewitness of the deed, says D. C. McDonald, in Lippincott's in an expedition against a troublesome tribe of hill robbers a little party of the guides, twenty-five in number, had seized the stockade; but the enemy were too strong in force to render it wise to leave the shelter and make an attack. They would have been shot down to a man if they had ventured on a sortie. Then it was that a young Gurkha stepped forward and, saluting the British officer, said: "Sir, we mustn't stop here all day. I will jump on top of the parapet and the enemy will fire at me, and then we shall be able to rush on them before they can reload."

So saying, he sprang upon the parapet, waved his sword, and in a loud voice invited every epithet of insult and derision that his rapturous vocabulary could supply, upon the enemy. In an instant bullets by the score were whistling around him, but, strange to say, he was not touched by one of them; then, when every musket was emptied, shouting, "Now, sir, come on," he leaped from the parapet, followed by the British officer and his comrades, and the enemy were driven headlong.

Barbers say that the best razors in their shops sometimes become temporarily useless, not from breakage or injury, but from the loss of the capacity to receive an edge. At such times honing and strapping are in vane. Taught by experience the barber knows what to do: He simply places the razor in its case and lays it away. In a few weeks it brings it forth again, sharpens it without trouble, and finds that it cuts as well as ever.

Cutlers and machinists are familiar with this peculiarity of iron and steel. Metals that are called upon to endure a strain, especially with motion and friction, must have periods of rest entirely irrespective of any outward signs of weakness or fracture. They must have a nap; they must go to sleep.

If iron and steel must sleep, how about men and women?—how about nerves, muscles, and mind? "Why, of course," you say, "we all know." We all know, what? Let me see how much we know.

At my left hand, as I write are two short letters, both from women. Neither is aware that the other has written.

They live in different parts of the country, and are not probably personally acquainted. Yet their letters are almost identical in substance, and by strange coincidence both contain the following sentence: "My sleep was disturbed with horrid dreams."

Now, whatsoever disturbs sleep is an enemy of man; and whatsoever does so in a vast number of cases (and continually) destroys human sanity, human health, and human life—as no other enemy has power to do. What, then, did so infernal an office for these two women? They will tell us, one after the other.

The first says: "In April, 1877, I felt tired and worn out. At first I had a bad taste in the mouth and a thickly-coated tongue. I could eat but little, and even then pained and distressed me.

My sleep was so disturbed with horrid dreams that I got little rest at night.

Then my legs became hot and painful and began to swell. For thirteen weeks I could hardly get across the floor.

Later on I had a bad asthmatic cough and could scarcely draw my breath.

I was in this condition over a year. I

took blood mixtures and other medicines and got no better. Then I heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and a few weeks' use of it restored my appetite, my strength, and my sleep. All

the other bad symptoms also left me,

and I now feel like a woman created anew. (Signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Clawson, Wellesbourne, near Lincoln, November 13th, 1893."

The second lady says: "In the early

part of 1880 I became ill without understanding the reason why. My mouth tasted badly, my tongue was furrowed, my appetite poor, and I had strange pains in the chest, sides, and between the shoulder-blades. I lost a deal of sleep, and my rest was disturbed with horrid dreams. I could not shake off the profound nervous depression that seized upon me. I took no pleasure or interest in anything. I was too ill to go about, but not ill enough to lie up altogether. I had been in this miserable condition for eighteen months when I first read of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and what it had done for other persons affected and oppressed as I was. I bought the Syrup at Mr. Wells' Stores in Salisbury, and after taking it a few days felt greatly relieved, and after using two bottles I went about as bright and as well as ever, and have enjoyed good health and good rest since then. (Signed) Mrs. Amelia Whitlock, The Green, Bright, Waltham, Wantage, Berks, December 7th, 1893."

If the disease from which these ladies suffered—indigestion and dyspepsia—were to be dredged for no other reason, its fearful effects on the nervous system would brand it as the most dangerous ailment known to man. It is the fruitful source of "horrid dreams" and of the nervous disorders of which they are the sign. Let women notice and remember the cure.

For if cold machinery must sleep, all the more must human beings have their regular hours in which both body and mind are beyond life's labors and cares.

LADY GUIDES IN LONDON.

In England where the word "lady" does more strenuous service than almost anywhere else in the world, where "lady journalists" flourish and "lady help" is familiar, a new "lady" has appeared. She is called the "lady guide," and although the name is against her, she is a popular personage and a most important one. She is so numerous that she has been banded into an organization called the Lady Guide Association.

At such a season as this, when London is full of visitors, the association is particularly valuable. The duties which the lady guides undertake are shown by their circular to be numerous. One circular says:

"Parties are met at stations, or on board ship, apartments, boarding-houses, rooms at hotels recommended and engaged; shopping, packing, dress-making and all needlework undertaken; arrivals and addresses registered and letters and parcels received; shipping, steam passages and railway tickets provided; houses taken, furnished, rooms and houses provided; at homes attended, entertainers provided, dinners and balls arranged; typewriting, invitations, etc., undertaken; commissions of all kinds executed; spring and autumn house cleaning and removals undertaken."

Chicago Chronicle.

SHARP DEALING BY THE JAPANESE.

A Yokohama correspondent of the London News asserts that the Japanese are freeing themselves from the missionary in a manner which can scarcely be considered creditable. Twenty years ago, he says, the American missionaries founded at Kyoto the Doshisha College, believing that by combining religious and secular instruction they could more effectively succeed in making converts.

The institution was one of which the founders were justly proud, and the instruction given was equal to that of any scholastic institution in Japan, with the exception, perhaps, of the Imperial University.

So saying, he sprang upon the parapet, waved his sword, and in a loud voice invited every epithet of insult and derision that his rapturous vocabulary could supply, upon the enemy.

In an instant bullets by the score were whistling around him, but, strange to say, he was not touched by one of them; then, when every musket was emptied, shouting, "Now, sir, come on," he leaped from the parapet, followed by the British officer and his comrades, and the enemy were driven headlong.

HONOLULU, CHINA and JAPAN.

MOUNT LEBANON, 3,000 tons dead weight. Due 8th November.

F. C. DAVIDGE & COY.

Agents North China Insurance Co., Ltd. Marine.

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IMPORTERS OF

Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise.

Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

Japanese, A Christian Japanese, Dr. Neesima, co-operated with the missionaries, and faithfully assisted them up to the day of his decease, when other trustees took charge. Then a great change came over the spirit of the education.

The missionaries, who had in all expended something like \$300,000 yen on the college, found themselves elbowed out and their principles scoffed at by persons connected with its administration. Instead of listening to the earnest protests of the representatives of the mission, the trustees in one instance promoted an instructor who had been most active in assailing the Christian foundations of the institution to the head of an important department. In these circumstances, the missionaries feel their only course is to resign and sever their connection with the institution.

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Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

INSURGENTS ACTIVE.

Gen. Maceo Makes a Move, Which Leads the Spaniards Astray.

While He Attacks and Completely Destroys the Town of Artemisa.

New York, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to the Herald from Key West, Fla., says:

"Well informed passengers who arrived from Havana last night confirm advices received by mail that Maceo has crossed the trocha at Artemisa and joined other insurgent forces in Havana province. They declare that the report circulated by Maceo of his encampment at Cacarajaca, and a contemplated attack on that town was merely a feint of the rebel leader to concentrate the Spanish troops at that point. That the ruse was successful is proved by the fact that General Gonzales Munoz with large forces was sent in that direction to attack Maceo, but upon their arrival at Cacarajaca the Spaniards found nothing but a deserted camp."

Maceo's followers under forced marches made a detour to the southward and suddenly appeared at Artemisa, the central post on the line of the trocha. Giving his men temporary rest, the insurgent chief sent word to the commandant that he intended to bombard the town, giving the inhabitants five hours to get out of the city. Not heeding Maceo's threats the Spaniards would permit no one to leave. The result is known from the reports which have already been circulated from Havana. Maceo opened fire on the town with his artillery, and thirty shots from the rebel dynamite guns were thrown into the city. Every building is said to have been leveled, while the slaughter of non-combatants was appalling. During the carnage Maceo and his followers crossed the line of the trocha into Havana province, where they will be joined by the forces of General Aguirre.

Havana, Oct. 26.—After the last engagement of the Spanish with Antonio Maceo, twenty-eight battalions, consisting of 30,000 soldiers, were assigned to occupy the important strategic points in the mountains from which the insurgents had been ejected, in order to prevent the latter from returning and taking possession of them again. Col. Segura reports having had an important engagement with the forces under Antonio Maceo at Soroa, in the province of Pinar del Rio. Col. Segura's report of the engagement states that the insurgents upon their defeat left 61 killed. His own column sustained a loss of over 100 men.

The reports indicate that Col. Segura has fairly penetrated the mountain retreats of the insurgents in Pinar del Rio and has dispersed them from some of their strongholds with severe loss to his column after several days hard-fighting, but with reported heavy loss to the insurgents.

The insurgents made an attack last night on Batabano, situated almost directly south of this city and connected with it by about thirty miles of railroad.

The enemy, it was announced were repulsed by the Spaniards, but it is admitted that in retreating the insurgents burned several houses. Insurgent advices say that the attack on Batabano was very much more successful than the authorities are willing to admit, and that a large number of houses were burned and other damage done to the place. The official report says that only five soldiers were killed, and, contrary to custom, nothing is said about the loss of the insurgents.

DR. LUCAS' LECTURE.

"Thumbs Up and Thumbs Down" His Subject at Centennial Church.

Rev. Dr. Lucas delivered the first of a series of lectures at the Centennial Methodist church last evening, Rev. J. F. Betts presiding. His subject, "Thumbs Up and Thumbs Down," was handled in an interesting manner. To illustrate his subject the doctor referred to the gladiatorial contests of ancient days. Turning up the thumb then meant death to the vanquished, turning down mercy. It was an easy matter to turn the thumb up but difficult to turn down. The turning up was compared to the indifference of people to the cause of temperance, while turning down was compared to the difficulty people experienced in bringing themselves down to the laudable work of saving the fallen. Dr. Lucas held that since scientific temperance text books were permitted in the public schools, it was the duty of every teacher to see that the subject received that consideration which its importance demands. The lecture was well received, young girls, negroes, marrying men addicted to the use of intoxicants.

Many amusing anecdotes were used to illustrate the lecture. Mr. Wilfred Lucas sang in excellent voice "The Valentine" and also gave some humorous recitations.

To-night Dr. Lucas lectures at St. Andrew's church, his subject being "Insects." At 4:30 this afternoon he addresses the members of Fidelity Juvenile Temple in Temperance Hall.

MRS. HEARST'S OFFER.

Four Million Dollars to be Donated to University of California.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—At a meeting of the university regents yesterday a letter from Mrs. Phoebe Hearst was read in which she offers to pay the expenses of securing international competitive plans for new buildings for the University of California. Mrs. Hearst also stated that she had in contemplation the

A NEW ARCHBISHOP.

Dr. Frederick Temple Appointed in Succession to the Late Dr. Benson.

London Times Refers to the Appointment in a Leader Yesterday.

London, Oct. 27.—The Right Rev. Frederick Temple, bishop of London, has been appointed archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England, in succession to the late most Rev. Edward White Benson. Referring to the appointment the Times says in a leader:

"In point of intellectual power and force of character, no prelate on the Episcopal bench can present claims surpassing those of Dr. Temple, Bishop of London, who has held the balance even with a firm hand among the various shades of opinion in the church." Dr. Temple, who was a chaplain to the Queen, gained some notoriety in 1890 as the author of the first of the seven "Essays and Reviews," which caused so much controversy soon after their appearance. In 1893 he took an active part in Warwickshire in support of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish church, the premier nominating him to the bishopric of Exeter in succession to the late Dr. Phillips. His election was opposed on this account, but was confirmed by the vicar-general. Dr. Temple was at one time head master of Rugby. He was born in 1821, and was a man of considerable eminence as a theologian.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE WHEEL.

The bicyclists of the Terminal city are arranging for a century record ride for Thanksgiving day. The start will be made from the postoffice, thence around the park, then returning along Hastings street to the top of Westminster avenue, from there to the top of the hill at Westminster city, then by way of the river road to the North Arm brewery coming back to town by way of Granville street, around the park again, then back to Westminster, coming home the same way as before, then again, making the tour of the park, finishing at a point to be named in the city where the 100 miles end.

A letter has been received from Marionland, which states that W. A. Carter, a well known member in days gone by of the V.W.C., and designer of the Oak Bay track, is coming to the fore as a speedy man there. In the annual races held at Salisbury, he took the three mile championship of South Africa. In another event he finished closely behind Cable, who has the one-mile championship record of South Africa.

For next Saturday afternoon a paper chase on wheels is on the tapis. All members of the V.W.C. or not, are invited by Captain Dalain to attend.

THE TURF.

New York, Oct. 27.—Wm. Simpson, owner of the pacer champion John R. Gentry, has decided to put his horse up at auction at the big horse sale which takes place two weeks after the horse show.

FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S MATCH.

The following will represent the Victoria Rugby Football Club in their first match with the Fifth Regiment Football Club on the Caledonia Grounds next Saturday, Oct. 31st, at 3 p.m. sharp: Full back: H. Petticrew; three-quarters, K. Scholfield, C. Gamble, A. D. Cryan, J. M. Miller (Captain); half backs, H. B. Haines, B. W. Flinder; forwards, J. H. Austin, J. K. Macrae, A. B. Spain, W. R. G. Atkins, A. G. Langley, C. Wilson, A. T. Goward.

WHALER'S HARD LUCK.

Returns to San Francisco Without Either Bone or Oil.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 26.—The whaling bark John Winthrop has returned after an absence from this port of thirty-one months, during the greater portion of which time she has been within the Arctic circle. There is not a barrel of oil within her hold or a pound of whalebone, and Capt. A. T. Simmons' logbook shows only hard luck.

The Winthrop brings additional particulars of the riots last winter among the whalers. When the party of twelve left Herschell Island for the mines last March they stole all of the Winthrop's dogs, sleds and firearms. The search party that went in pursuit was mostly made up of officers. The bark's crew was so mutinous that the officers were obliged to stand two out of three watches, and it became necessary to doubly guard the store houses.

Dan Sweeney, a seaman, was the most persistent deserter, and he was accompanied on one of his excursions by Ed Sykes, who was also a member of the big party. Sykes was captured on both occasions, once 150 miles in the interior, and returned home in the bark. Sweeney, although in iron many weeks, was never again seen in the whaling yards before the Winthrop sailed, and was last seen by a missionary, several days after its escape headed southward.

Thomas Keogh, who escaped with two men from other vessels on Christmas eve last, when the thermometer was 25 degrees below zero, is supposed to have perished in the snow. His companions returned badly frozen and sought shelter on the Winthrop. One man lost a foot and the other a heel.

William Mosher, second officer of the Winthrop, died last winter of dropsy. He was a native of this country, 65 years old, and leaves a family here. Dick Brook, the English cabin boy, was carried off by consumption last May.

Capt. Simmons says sailing vessels are to account in the Arctic, because the currents are so strong that a ship is only manageable in a gale of wind.

BIRTH.

CLYDE.—On the 27th instant, the wife of A. J. Clyde, of a son.

FALL CONSIGNMENT OF

Crossley's Carpets

We have just received, during the last few days, a beautiful range of

Dagdag Rugs and Mats

And a nice assortment of

Tapestry Carpets.

OUR STOCK includes: Aximisters, Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry, per yard; and Seamless, Tapestry Squares (made up), Brussels Squares, Wool Art Squares, Union Art Squares, etc., etc.

Look at the Snaps —In Our Windows

Watches from	\$3.00 to \$100.00
Black Wood Clocks from	5.00 to 12.00
Silver Plate Tea Sets from	9.00 to 25.00
Solid Silver Spoons	\$5.00 per doz
Solid Silver Thimbles	25c to 50c each
Best Plated Collar Buttons	10c each

Jewellery Manufacturers and Watch Repairers.

DAVIDSON BROS.

The Jewellers, 59 Government St.

JUST ARRIVED

Fresh Eagle Oysters.
German Cream Cheese.
Camembert and Fromage-de-Brie.
Holland Herrings.
Salami Sausage.
Canned Shrimps.
Skinned Codfish (narrow gauge).

EBSKINE, WALL & CO. The Leading Grocers.

Home Rule Soap.

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED. THE BEST SOAP EVER MADE.

Underwear.

Cloth in GOOD, WARM WOOL-EN UNDER GARMENTS, of a proper weight, one can bid defiance to the biting blasts and chilly fogs of winter.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
UNDERWEAR . . .

is good Underwear. We carry a full stock.

Samuel Sea, Jr.

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HUTCHISON & GILBERT

ELECTRICAL and BICYCLE WORK.

Expert Work a Specialty. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

36 Fort Street.

Five Sisters Block.

Seven - Large - Sores

AND...

Swollen Twice Her Natural Size.

THERE is no medicine in Canada at the present day that is doing so much in raising up the sick and suffering and bringing back to health those who have despaired of ever knowing again the joy of living, as MANLEY'S CELERY-NERVE COMPOUND.

In many homes it has brought gladness by winning back to health and strength dear ones who were thought to be beyond help. Mr. and Mrs. Piper, of 74 Centre street, Toronto, are now rejoicing in the restoration to health of their little girl after a frightful illness.

In her own words we will let Mrs. Piper tell the story of her daughter's cure.

"For the benefit it may do others, I give my experience of what Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound does, and what a blessing it has been to our family. My little girl (our only one) was, after a long sickness, confined to her bed. We consulted the best physicians in Toronto, having called in no less than five different ones during her illness, but they were all of one opinion—she must die. The poor little one was in an awful condition. She was swollen twice her natural size with dropsy, and had no less than seven large sores. My husband and I were nearly distracted at the thought of losing our darling, and tried everything after the doctors gave her up—but without avail. We were advised to try Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound, and were assured if it didn't cure it would alleviate her suffering, but a doctor and pharmacist, and a woman, respectively, preserved our little one to us. So wonderful was its effect, that, after taking three bottles, she was able to go with me to the drug store to get another bottle. To-day she is out romping with the other children, and is the biggest girl of her age on the street. Neither my husband nor myself attempt to thank you, for we cannot just say what we would like, but if it be any good, you have a father and mother's blessing, and we earnestly hope that Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound will be the means of making other homes as happy as ours."

J. E. PAINTER.

25 Cormorant Street, Victoria, B.C.
Cash must accompany all orders.

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BEST COAL

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IN STOCK AND ARRIVING.

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Wellington Coal Yard.

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